MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2015/2016

PCI 0015 CREATIVE ENGLISH

(All groups)

15 OCTOBER 2015
2.30 PM – 4.30 PM

(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **SEVEN (8)** printed pages with **2** sections.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Write **ALL** your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.

SECTION A: LITERATURE [60 MARKS]

Question I: Literary Appreciation (20 marks)
Instructions: Based on the selected short stories, answer **ALL** questions.

1. Explain two external conflicts experienced by the Imam in the short story **Mariah** by Che Husna Azhari. How is each of these conflicts resolved? (4 marks)

2. State four tones used in the falling action of the short story **Mariah** by Che Husna Azhari. Illustrate each tone with an example. (4 marks)

3. Based on the short story **Jasmine's Father** by Paul Tan, provides four examples of how the narrator reveals the character of Jasmine through her speeches, thoughts or actions. (4 marks)

4. i. State a dynamic character and a static character in the short story **Check-in** by Surya Ramkumar. (1 mark)

   ii. Provide two illustrations to explain the dynamic nature of the character specified in 4.i. (2 marks)

5. i. Describe the setting in the introduction of the short story **THE CHAMPION BULLFIGHTER** *by Othman Kelantan* (2 marks)

   ii. How does the author make use of this setting to portray the role and character of the protagonist? (3 marks)

Question II: Short Story (20 marks)

Instructions: Read the excerpt below and answer all the questions that follow.

The Champion Bullfighter
by Othman Kelantan

Mamat returned home victoriously! He was the champion bullfighter. Pride, as big as Mt. Kinabalu, filled his chest. He couldn't say a word, but his face glowed with pride. He had won. He was the best bullfighter of them all. How happy he was, how proud!

As Mamat approached his modest home, his lips were quivering. He was trying to think of what he would say to his wife. Minah would no longer be angry. She would surely greet him with a smile as broad as that of a first-class prostitute. Minah would never again say, "Ha, 'Papa Bull' has come home." Surely not. But Mamat saw no sign of Minah. No traces of his 'naughty' children either. Even Jusoh, his youngest child and only son, was nowhere to be seen; and Jusoh was always there to welcome him home, as only a child pampered by his father would.

Where was Minah? Jusoh? And what about Melah, Selamah and Faisah? "How strange it all is," Mamat thought. He wanted to tell his children what had happened. Lately Minah had been half deaf to everything he had to say; but now he yearned to whisper to her, to tell her that his lucky star had finally appeared. Where was everybody?

Mamat walked straight on. He strode with confidence. The mountain of pride that

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filled his chest stood firmly there in all its glory; it would come down only for his wife. But first let her see and feel that mountain! Let Melah feel it too! And also Selamah and Faisah! Then Mamat suddenly remembered. "All three of my daughters are already divorced. What a pity!" and his pride shrank a little.

Mamat recalled the recent events. Exciting! He was a professional with much experience, and not easily deceived. He could tell for sure; he could read each of Pak Isa's bulls like a book especially Langsat. Despite his enormous strength, Langsat could be beaten. Mamat tried to get a close look at Langsat when he was led into the arena. "What law says you can inspect the bull you're about to fight?" objected Pak Isa, his face flushed red with anger. He straightened Langsat's batik head covering; he adjusted its fold. The two attendants watched like hawks.

The crowd looked on anxiously. Mamat didn't care. He wanted only to grab hold of Langsat's body. Pak Isa protested again. Then Lamin the headman, quickly gave a warning. "You can look all you want, but don't touch him. That's our law. It's always been that way."

Pak Isa stared angrily at Mamat. His glaring eyes seemed to say, "You heard him. Now obey the rules."

"I can tell," Mamat immediately responded, "Langsat was sired in Kijang. I can see the brown stripe on his back, and the one that runs from his navel to his testicles."

Pak Isa stared even harder.

With a look of seriousness on his face, Abang Lazim, who was from Sumatra, asked, "What's that got to do with our chances of winning?"

"That bull is easy to trick, but he's tricky too," replied Mamat while looking straight at Pak Isa's champion bull. "He's a killer but so what? Sure his horns are sharp, but if Chalet can get to him on the second charge, we'll win. Don't worry."

Mamat could tell that Abang Lazim was confused. The explanation had not helped him at all. This was a fight to the death.

"If Chalet can stand Langsat's first charge, we're certain to win. Certain!" Mamat shouted, pointing a finger to the sky.

Abang Lazim nodded in agreement. Mamat patted Chalet on the rump. He had not yet removed the coverings that protected the bull's horns. Chalet snorted. He bellowed. Pak Isa's bull pawed at the ground. The crowd gathered. What a battle this would be! A fight to the death! As for Mamat - if Chalet should lose – he would retire from bullfighting, as he had retired from the political arena. For a moment he regretted he had not decided to use Aral, his young bull that had never been entered in a competition. But Aral was still too young. His horns and body were strong, but he lacked experience. Perhaps Aral would die on Langsat's horns. So he brought Chalet. Chalet had already won four fights.

"Ready?" Lamin asked Mamat. Mamat looked over towards Pak Isa and his two assistants who were patting Langsat on the rump. Their skill would determine the bull's ability to fight. "Ask him," Mamat answered. His heart pounded fiercely. Langsat stretched his body, showing his powerful neck. His horns were deadly weapons. But Langsat would tire quickly, if he didn't win in the first two rounds.

"Ready?" Lamin shouted to Pak Isa. Pak Isa and his two attendants came to the centre of the arena to receive instructions from the headman regarding the fight. "We're friends." Lamin reminded them, "Victory and defeat are all part of the game. Who will come to the centre of the ring first?"

Abang Lazim pushed Mamat forward, and Pak Isa came forward voluntarily. Then the others went to the side of the arena. Mamat and Pak Isa took a deep breath before leading their bulls to the centre of the arena.

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Mamat's heart skipped a beat. He suddenly remembered the vow he had made regarding politics. If he lost the election he would retire. Then, unexpectedly just as he was confident of victory, he was defeated. So Mamat retired, after a political career of almost twenty years.

Adapted from http://www.antiessays.com/free-essays/The-Champion-Bullfighter-456116.html

Question I

Instructions: Provide a word from the passage that has the same meaning with each of the following phrases.

Example:

0. Having achieved conquering; triumphant:	**(lines 1-5)**	**word: victoriously**
1. having or showing a humble estimate of one's merits	(lines 1-10)	word:
2. to become reduced in extent or compass	(lines 15-25)	word:
3. the central point or middle of anything or place	(lines 30-40)	word:
4. breath violently through the nostrils loudly	(lines 40-50)	word:
5. to strike or touch gently with the palm of the hand	(lines 45-55)	word:

(5 marks)

Question II

Instructions: Read the following statements. Write **T** if the statement is **true**, and write **F** if the statement is **false**.

1. Based on the story, Langsat is Mamat's strongest bull.

2. Based on the illustration in the story, Chalet is Langsat's strongest opponent.

3. Mamat was a politician before becoming a bullfighter.

4. Aral is an old bull that has wide experience in bullfighting.

5. Mamat's all three daughters are leading a happy married life.

(5 marks)

Continued...

Question III

Instructions: Answer the following questions in **complete** sentences.

1. Who are the people that Mamat was looking for when he reaches home? (2 marks)
2. What are the events that took place in the exposition of this story? (2 marks)
3. What is the main theme that you can infer based on the extract of the short story The Champion Bullfighter? Provide an evidence from the text to support your answer. (2 marks)
4. What would be the physical settings in which the short story took place? (2 marks)
5. Why did Mamat quit from being a politician twenty years ago? (2 marks)

(10 marks)

Question IV: Poetry (20 marks)

Instructions: Read the poem below and answer **ALL** the questions that follow.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree by William Butler Yeats

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee;
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

1. Paraphrase the meaning of the poem in stanza 1, 2 and 3? (6 marks)
2. State the main theme of this poem. (2 marks)
3. Identify two messages of this poem? (4 marks)
4. What is the tone of this poem? Write the line that indicates the tone. (2 marks)

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5. What is the mood of this poem? (2 marks)

6. Identify these literary devices and provide examples of each;
   a) metaphor, b) alliteration, c) rhyming words, d) rhyme scheme (4 marks)

(20 marks)

SECTION B: GRAMMAR [40 MARKS]

Question I: Fragments (6 marks)

Instructions: The following 6 sentences contain errors in fragments. Correct them as shown in the example below:

Error: A re-examination of higher education necessary with this increasing demand for first-class education.
Correction: A re-examination of higher education <u>is</u> necessary with this increasing demand for first-class education.

1. Struggling up three flights of stairs with the heavy carton of bottled drinks.
2. The most fascinating event of the day the fabulous performance by the dancers from Ireland.
3. Many in the factories were forced to work long hours during World War 2.
4. In the early 30's should take this time to boost immune system.
5. There are many types of car. Such as BMW, Mercedes, and Proton.
6. Most are not creative and critical thinkers when it comes to academic writing.

Question II: Faulty modifiers (6 marks)

Instructions: The following 6 sentences contain dangling and misplaced modifiers. Correct them as shown in the example below:

Error: The worker wobbled towards the garbage bin carrying a worn out shoe.
Correction: <u>Carrying a worn out shoe,</u> the worker wobbled towards the garbage bin.

1. My lecturer displayed in my project great concern and excitement.
2. Sam wept, when he heard the news bitterly.
3. The short woman was selling fruits at the counter with a pert nose.
4. Dropped in the garden, the missing wallet was found by his son.

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5. I nearly produced ten movies.

6. Once repaired and serviced, I drove to the town.

Question III: Run-ons and Parallelism (12 marks)

Instructions: The following extract contains three (3) errors in run-ons and three (3) errors in parallelism. **Identify these errors and correct them** as shown in the example below:

Example:

No	Line		Error		Correction
0	2	…	and helping …	…	and help…

Trees Make Canadians Feel Healthier

What's a tree worth to you? According to a large study in Toronto, trees may increase and helping both how healthy you feel and how healthy you really are. Having some extra foliage on your block could be as good for your health as a pay raise–or an anti-aging machine.

It is a complicated relationship to figure out, variables that affect how many trees you see each day could also affect your health. The population of a concrete, inner-city apartment complex may have socioeconomic differences, for example, from the population of a leafy, well-tended, and cleaner suburb. University of Chicago psychologist Marc Berman and his colleagues used a detailed analysis to try to tease out the impact of trees themselves.

They started by going to Canada. In a country with universal health care, they figured, access to doctors is not as much of a variable as in the United States. Socioeconomic status can affect how people use doctors. The authors gathered information on their subjects' income and education. And rather than comparing people from multiple areas, they focused only on the city of Toronto.

The authors collected data on over 31,000 adult residents of Toronto from a large-scale, ongoing project called the Ontario Health Study. In addition to household income and years of education, they looked at subjects' sex, diet (self-reported servings of fruits and vegetables per day), and neighbourhood. The Ontario Health Study questionnaires also asked subjects whether they'd ever been diagnosed with various physical and mental health conditions.

The final measurement was health perception on how healthy do subjects feel they are on a scale from 1 to 5? It sounds vague, this measurement has been found to strongly predict actual health. Several variables were linked to subjects' health. These included income, age, diet, and even sex (males perceived themselves as slightly healthier). But when the researchers controlled for all of these variables, removing their effects, they still found that trees mattered. Ten extra trees per city block increased subjects' health perception as much as $10,200 in extra income, or being 7 years younger. Trees were also linked to gains in actual health measurements, people in neighbourhoods with more trees reported significantly fewer "cardio-metabolic" diagnoses such as high blood pressure, heart disease, or diabetes.

Assuming trees do lead to better health, researchers don't know exactly why. Is it because trees create a more attractive environment, a cleaner surrounding, or better motivation to exercise? "My guess is that a few different mechanisms are at play,"

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Berman says. He hopes to get some answers in future research, and he is right.

Meanwhile, he says, "we can all take advantage of whatever trees are available to us. When individuals are fatigued and need a break, we find that brief walks in nature can improve memory and attention by 20%," Berman says, citing earlier studies. And beautifying our homes or neighbourhoods by planting trees, shrubs, some flowers, or gardens might improve our physical health. "While the onus may lie on cities to make these improvements on a large scale," Berman says, "we as individuals can also take ownership."

Adapted from Preston, E. (2015). Trees make Canadians feel healthier. Retrieved from http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/inkfish/2015/07/10/trees-make-canadians-feel-healthier/

Question IV: Subject-Verb Agreement (16 marks)

Instructions: The following extract contains **eight (8) subject or verb errors** in subject-verb agreement. **Identify these errors and correct them** as shown in the example below:

Example:

No	Line	Error	Correction
0	1	were	was

Your Brain in Real Time

Two decades ago, neurosurgeon Itzhak Fried of UCLA were stimulating a woman's brain with electrodes that had been implanted before surgery to treat her epilepsy. He realized his patient was trying to tell him something, and as he bent down to listen, she mumbled that she had a sudden urge to shift her hand. Apparently an electrode had activated the part of the brain's motor cortex that controlled the woman's will to move. Fried realized that medical procedures like this one presented a rare scientific opportunity. Patients being examined for neurosurgery allows researchers to investigate the human brain in action, exploring the functions of different regions in precise detail and in real time.

These days, surgeons like Fried is increasingly partnering with brain researchers to take advantage of this access. About 30 such collaborations are currently under way. Although noninvasive imaging methods such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and positron emission tomography (PET) can track activity in the brain, they provide limited resolution. As Caltech neuroscientist Ueli Rutishauser put it: "fMRI is like viewing a city from space. You can see the brightness of the lights and the number of inhabitants, but not what they are doing or who is talking to whom. For that, you have to walk the streets yourself."

The visceral exploration of living brain cells are, in many cases, still the best way to unravel cognitive functions as diverse as language, memory, vision, and movement. Many of these studies piggyback on tests run on epilepsy patients. Sometimes brain scans fail to identify which regions need to be removed to stop epileptic seizures. If so, surgeons may implant electrodes to record neural activity, then keep the patient in the hospital for days or weeks until the next seizure strike. With the consent of these wired-up patients, Fried and Harvard Medical School neuroscientist Gabriel Kreiman is conducting studies to investigate how the brain encodes visual information.

More than a decade ago, Fried discovered that individual brain cells seem to respond when a subject views images of celebrities or other well-known people. In

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2008 his team reported that single neurons become active when a subject watches and recalls a 10-second video clip, suggesting that even complex episodic memories may be encoded in specific cells.

Near Fried's lab, neurosurgeon Adam Mamelak of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center are teaming up with Caltech's Rutishauser on a related project. Together they are testing epilepsy patients' memories to reveal the brain mechanisms that underlie image recognition. Participants look at a succession of images, noting which ones they think they have seen already and rating how confident they are in their answers. Sometimes their brains contradict their words. "Even if a person incorrectly says they've never seen an image, the cells for familiarity still get it right and fire," Mamelak says. "So there must be more to memory than nerve cells signaling yes or no. Now we can begin teasing that out."

The findings that Fried reported leads to a better understanding of disorders like Broca's aphasia, in which people know what they want to say but have trouble getting their words out.

Adapted from Barth, A (2010). Your brain in real time. Retrieved from http://discovermagazine.com/2010/mar/30-your-brain-in-real-time

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